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MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.

At a great Clay festival, given at Lexington, Ky. on the 9th of June, Judge Robertson, who presided, offered the following sentiment, which he prefaced with appropriate remarks:

HENRY CLAY—*Farmer of Ashland. Patriot and Philanthropist—the* AMERICAN *Statesman, and unrivalled Orator of the Age*—Illustrious abroad, beloved at home: In a long career of eminent public service, often, like Aristides, he breasted the raging storm of passion and delusion, and by offering himself a sacrifice, saved the Republic; and now, like Cincinnatus and Washington, having voluntarily retired to the tranquil walks of private life, the grateful hearts of his countrymen will do him ample justice; but come what may *Kentucky will stand by him*, and still continue to cherish and defend, as her home, the fame of a son who has emblazoned her escutcheon with immortal renown.

After the evidences of feeling which this sentiment elicited had subsided, Mr. Clay rose and spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It was given to our countryman, Franklin, to bring down the lightning from Heaven. To enable me to be heard by this immense multitude, I should have to invoke to my aid, and to throw into my voice, its loudest thunders. As I cannot do that, I hope I shall be excused for such a use of my lungs as is practicable and not inconsistent with the preservation of my health. And I feel that it is our first duty to express our obligations to a kind and bountiful Providence, for the copious and general showers with which he has just blessed our land—a refreshment of which it stood much in need. For one, I offer to Him humble and dutiful thanks. The inconvenience to us, on this festive occassion, is very slight, while the sum of good which these timely rains will produce is very great and encouraging.

Fellow Citizens, I find myself now in a situation somewhat like one in which I was placed a few years ago when travelling through the State of Indiana, from which my friend (Mr. Rariden,) near me comes. I stopped at a village containing some four or five hundred inhabitants, and had scarcely alighted before I found myself surrounded in the bar-room by every adult male resident in the place. After a while, I observed a group consulting together in one corner of the room, and shortly after, I was diffidently approached by one of them, a tall, lank, lean, but sedate and sober looking person, with a long face and high cheek bones, who, addressing me, said he was commissioned by his neighbors to request that I would say a few words to them. Why, my good friend, said I, I should be very happy to do any thing gratifying to yourself and your neighbors, but I am very much fatigued and hungry and thirsty, and I do not think the occassion is exactly suitable for a speech, and I wish you would excuse me to your friends. Well, says he, Mr. Clay, confess I thought so myself, especially as we have no wine to offer you to drink!

Now if the worthy citizen of Indiana was right in supposing that a glass of wine was a necessary preliminary and a precedent condition to the delivery of a speech, you have no just right to expect one from me at this time; for during the sumptuous repast from which we have just risen, you offered me nothing to drink but cold water—excellent water, it is true, from the classic fountain of our lamented friend Mr. Maxwell, which has so often regaled us on celebrations of our great anniversary. [Great laughter.]

I protest against any inference of my being inimical to the Temperance Cause. On the contrary, I think it an admirable cause that has done great good, and will continue to do good as long as legal coercionis not employed, and it rests exclusively upon persuasion and its own intrinsic merits.

I have a great and growing repugnance to speaking in the open air to a large assemblage. But whilst the faculty of speech remains to me, I can never feel that repugnance, never feel other than grateful sensations, in making my acknowledgments under such circumstances as those which have brought us together. Not that I am so presumptuous as to believe that I have been the occasion solely of collecting the vast multitude. Among the inducements, I cannot help thinking that the fat white virgin heifer of my friend Mr. Berryman, that cost $600, which has just been served up, and the other good things which have been so liberally spread before us, exerted some influence in swelling this unprecedented ly large meeting. [Great laughter.]

I cannot but feel, Mr. President, in offering my respectful acknowledgments for the honor done me, in the eloquent address which you have just delivered, and in the sentiment with which you concluded it, that if your warm partiality, and fervent friendship which has so long existed between us, and the kindness of my neighbors and friends around me, have prompted an exaggerated description, in too glowing colors, of my public services and my poor abilities.

I seize the opportunity to present my heartfelt [illegible] whole people of Kentucky, for all the high honors and distinguished favors which I have received during a long residence with them, at their hands; for the liberal patronage which I received from them in my professional pursuit; for the eminent places in which they have put me, or enabled me to reach; for the generous and unbounded confidence which they have bestowed upon me, at all times; for the gallant and unwavering fidelity and attachment with which they stood by me, throughout all the trials and vicissitudes of an eventful and arduous life; and above all, for the scornful indignation with which they repelled an infamous calumny directed against my name and fame at a momentous period of my public career. In recalling to our memory the circumstances of that period, one cannot but be filled with astonishment at the indefatigability with which the calumny was propagated and the zealous partisan use to which it was applied, not only without evidence, but in the face of a full and complete refutation. Under whatever deception, delusion or ignorance, it was received elsewhere, with you, my friends and neighbors, and with the good people of Kentucky, it received no countenance; but in proportion to the venom and the malevolence of its circulation was the vigor and the magnanimity with which I was generously supported. Upheld by a consciousness of the injustice of the charge, I should have borne myself with becoming foritude, if I had been abandoned by you as I was by so large a portion of my countrymen; but to have been sustained and vindicated as I was by the people of my own State, by you who knew me best, and whom I had so many reasons to love and esteem, greatly cheered and encouraged me in my onward progress. Eternal gratitude and thanks are due from me.

I thank you, friends and fellow citizens, for your distinguished and enthusiastic reception of me this day, and for the excellence and abundance of the Barbacue that has been provided for our entertainment. And I thank, from the bottom of my heart, my fair country women, for honoring and gracing and adding brilliancy to the occasion by their numerous attendance. If the delicacy and refinement of their sex will not allow them to mix in the rougher scenes of human life, we may be sure that whenever, by their presence, their smiles and approbations are bestowed, it is no ordinary occurrence. Their presence is always an absolute guaranty of order, decorum and respect. I take the greatest pleasure in bearing testimony to their value and their virtue. I have ever found in them true and steadfast friends, generously sympathizing in distress, and, by their courageous fortitude in bearing it themselves, encouraging us to imitate their examples. And we all know and remember how as in 1840, they can powerfully aid a great and good cause, without any departure from the propriety or dignity of their sex.

In looking back upon my origin and progress through life, I have great reason to be thankful. My father died in 1781, leaving me an infant of too tender years to retain any recollection of his smiles or endearments. My surviving parent removed to this State in 1792, leaving me, a boy of fifteen years of age, in the office of the Hight Court of Chancery, in the city of Richmond, without a guardian, without pecuniary means of support, to steer my course as I might or could. A neglected education was improved by my own irregular exertions, without the benefit of systematic instructions. I studied law principally in the office of a lamented friend, the late Gov. Brooke, then Attorney General of Virginia, and also under the auspices of the venerable and lamented Chancellor Wythe, for whom I had acted as an amanuensis. I obtained a license to practise the profession from the Judges of the Court of Appeals of Virginia, and established myself in Lexington in 1797, without patrons, without the favor or countenance of the great or opulent, without the means of paying my weekly board, and in the midst of a Bar uncommonly distinguished by eminent members. I remember how comfortable I thought I should be if I could make £100 Virginia money per year, and with what delight I received the first fifteen shilling fee. My hopes were more than realized. I immediately rushed into successful and lucrative practice.

In 1833 or 4, when I was absent from the county of Fayette, at the Olympian Springs, without any knowledge or previous consent, I was brought forward as a candidate and elected to the General Assembly of this State. I served in that body several years, and was then transferred to the Senate, and afterwards to the House of Representatives of the United States. I will not dwell on the subsequent events of my political life, or enumerate the offices which I have filled. During my public career, I have had bitter, implacable, reckless enemies. But if I have been the object of misrepresentation and unmerited calumny, no man has been beloved or honored by more devoted, faithful and enthusiastic friends. I have no reproaches—none—to make towards my country, which has distinguished and elevated me far beyound what I had any right to expect. I forgive my enemies, and hope they may live to obtain the forgiveness of their own hearts.

It would neither be fitting nor is it my purpose to pass judgment on all the acts of my public life; but I hope I shall be excused for one or two observations, which the occasion appears to me to authorize.

I never but once changed my opinion on any great measure of National policy or any great principle of construction of the National Constitution. In early life, on deliberate consideration, I adopted the principles of interpreting the Federal Constitution which had been so ably developed and enforced by Mr. Madison in his memorable report to the Virginia Legislature, and to them, as I understood them, I have constantly adhered. Upon the question coming up in the Senate of the United States to recharter the first Bank of the United States, thirty years ago, I opposed the recharter, upon convictions which I honestly entertained. The experience of the War, which shortly followed the condition into which the currency of the country was thrown, without a Bank, and, I may now add, later and more disastrous experience, convinced me I was wrong. I publicly stated to my constituents in a speech at Lexington, (that which I had made in the House of Representatives of the United States not having been reported,) my reasons for that change, and they are preserved in the archives of the country. I appeal to that record: and I am willing to be judged now and hereafter by their validity.

I do not advert to the fact of this solitary instance of change of opinion as implying any personal merit, but because it is a fact. I will, however, say that I think it very perilous to the utility of any public man to make frequent changes of opinion, or any change but upon grounds so sufficient and palpable that the public can clearly see and approve them. If we could look through a window into the human breast, and there discover the causes which led to changes of opinion, they might be made without hazard. But it is impossible to penetrate the human heart, and distinguish between the sinister and honest motives which prompt it. Any public man that changes his opinion, once deliberately formed and promulgated, under other circumstances than those which I have stated, draws around him distrust, impairs the public confidence, and lessens his capacity to serve his country.

I will take this occasion now to say, that I am, and have been long satisfied, that it would have been wiser and more politic in me to have declined accepting the office of Secretary of State in 1825. Not that my motives were not as pure and patriotic as ever carried any man into public life. Not that the calumny which was applied to the fact was not as gross and as unfounded as any that was ever propagated. [Here somebody cried out that Mr Carter Beverly, who had been made the organ of announcing it, had recently borne testimony of its being unfounded Mr. Clay said it was true that he had voluntarily borne such testimony. I want no testimony—here—here—here, repeatedly touching his heart, amidst tremendous cheers, here is the best of all witnesses of my innocence.] Not that valued friends, and highly esteemed opponents did not unite in urging my acceptance of the office Not that the administration of Mr Adams will not, I sincerely believe, advantageously compare with that of any of his predecessors in economy, purity, prudence and wisdom. Not that Mr Adams was himself wanting in any of those high qualifications and upright and patriotic intentions which were united to the office. Of that extraordinary man, of rare and varied attainments, whatever diversity of opinion may exist as to his recent course in the House of Representatives, (and candor obliges me to say that there are some things in it which I deeply regret,) it is with no less truth than pleasure that I declare that, during the whole period of his administration, annoyed, assailed and assaulted as it was, no man could have shown a more devoted attachment to the Union, and all its great interests, a more ardent desire faithfully to discharge his whole duty, or brought to his aid more useful experience and knowledge than he did. I never transacted business with any man, in my life, with more ease, satisfaction and advantage than I did with that most able and indefatigable gentleman as President of the United States. And I will add, that more harmony never prevailed in any Cabinet than in his.

But my error, in accepting the office, arose out of my underrating the power of detraction and the force of ignorance, and abiding, with too sure a confidence, in the conscious integrity and uprightness of my own motives. Of that ignorance, I had a remarkable and laughable example on an occasion, which I will relate. I was travelling, in 1828, through, I believe it was Spotsylvania county in Virginia, on my return to Washington, in company with some young friends. We halted at night at a tavern, kept by an aged gentleman, who, I quickly perceived, from the disorder and confusion which reigned, had not the happiness to have a wife. After a hurried and bad supper, the old gentleman sat down by me, and without hearing my name, but understanding that I was from Kentucky, remarked that he had four sons in that State, and that he was very sorry they were divided in politics, two being for Adams and two for Jackson; he wished they were all for Jackson. Why? I asked him. Because, he said, that fellow Clay and Adams had cheated Jackson out of the Presidency. Have you ever seen any evidence my old friend, said I, of that? No, he replied, none, and he wanted to see none. But, I observed, looking him directly and steadily in the face, suppose Mr Clay were to come here and assure you, upon his honor, that it was all a vile calumny, and not a word of truth in it, would you believe him? No, replied the old gentleman promptly and emphatically. I said to him, in conclusion, will you be good enough to show me to bed, and bid him good night. The next morning, having, in the interval, learned my name, he came to me full of apologies, but I at once put him at his ease by assuring him that I did not feel in the slightest degree hurt or offended with him.

Mr President, I have been accused of ambition, often accused of ambition. I believe, however, that my accusers will be generally found to be political opponents, or the friends of aspirants in whose way I was supposed to stand, and it was thought, therefore, necessary to shove me aside. I defy my enemies to point out any act or instance of my life, in which I have sought the attainment of office by dishonorable or unworthy means. Did I display inordinate ambition, when, under the administration of Mr. Madison, I declined a foreign mission of the first grade, and an Executive Department, both of which he successively kindly tendered to me? When, under that of his successor, Mr. Monroe, I was first unportuned (as no one knows better than that sterling old patriot, Jonathan Roberts, now threatened, as the papers tell us, with an expulsion from an office which was never filled with more honesty and uprightness, because he declines to be a servile instrument,) to accept a Secretaryship, and was afterwards offered a *carte blanche* of all the Foreign missions? At the epoch of the election of 1825, I believe no one doubted at Washington that, if I had felt it my duty to vote for Gen. Jackson, he would have invited me to take charge of a Department. And such undoubtedly Mr. Crawford would would have done, if he had been elected. When the Harrisburg Convention assembled, the general expectation was that the nomination would be given to me. It was given to the lamented Harrison. Did I exhibit extraordinary ambition when, cheerfully acquiescing, I threw myself into the canvass and made every exertion in my power to insure its success? Was it evidence of unchastened ambition in me to resign, as I recently did, my seat in the Senate—to resign the Dictatorship, with which my enemies had so kindly invested me, and come home to the quiet walks of private life?

But I am ambitious because some of my countrymen have seen fit to associate my name with the succession for the Presidential office. Do those who prefer the charge know what I have done, or not done, in connexion with that object? Have they given themselves the trouble to inquire at all into any agency of mine in respect to it? I believe not. It is a subject which I approach with all the delicacy which belongs to it, and with a due regard to the dignity of the exalted station; but on which I shall, at the same time, speak to you, my friends and neighbors, without reserve, and with the utmost candor.

I have prompted none of those movements among the people of which we have seen accounts. As far as I am concerned, they are altogether spontaneous, and not only without concert with me, but most generally without any sort of previous knowledge on my part. That I am thankful and grateful—profoundly grateful—for these manifestations of confidence and attachment, I will not conceal or deny. But I have been, and mean to remain, a passive, if not indifferent pectator. I have reached a time of life, and seen enough of high official stations to enable me justly to appreciate their value, their cares, their responsibilities, their ceaseless duties. That estimate of their worth, in a personal point of view, would restrain me from seeking to fill any one, the highest of them, in a scramble of doubtful issue, with political opponents, much less with political friends. That I should feel greatly honored by a call from a majority of the people of this country, to the highest office in their gift, I shall not deny; nor, if my health were preserved, might I feel at liberty to decline a summons so authoritative and commanding. But I declare, most solemnly, that I have not, up to this moment, determined whether I will consent to the use of my name or not as a candidate for the Chief Magistracy. That is a grave question, which should be decided by all attainable lights, which, I think, is not necessary yet to be decided, and a decision of which I reserve to myself, as far as I can reserve it, until the period arrives when it ought to be solved. That period has not, as I think, yet arrived. When it does, an impartial survey of the whole ground should be taken, the state of public opinion properly considered, and one's personal condition, physical and intellectual, duly examined and weighed. In thus announcing a course of conduct for myself, it is hardly necessary to remark that it is no part of my purpose to condemn, or express any opinion whatever upon those popular movements which have been made, or may be contemplated, in respect to the next election of a President of the United States.

If to have served my country during a long series of years, with fervent zeal and unshaken fidelity, in seasons of peace and war, at home and abroad, in the Legislative Halls and in an Executive Department, if to have labored most sedulously to avert the embarrassment and distress which now overspread this Union; and when they came, to have exerted myself anxiously, at the Extra Session, and at this, to devise healing remedies; if to have desired to introduce economy and reform in the general administration, curtail enormous Executive power, and amply provide, at the same time, for the wants of the Government and the wants of the People by a Tariff which would give it revenue and them protection: if to have earnestly sought to establish the bright but too rare example of a party in power, faithful to its promises and pledges made when out of power—if these services, exertions and endeavors justify the accusation of ambition, I must plead guilty to the charge.

I have wished the good opinion of the world; but I defy the most malignant of my enemies to show that I have attempted to gain it by any low or grovelling arts, by any mean or unworthy sacrifices, by the violation of any of the obligations of honor, or by a breach of any of the duties which I owed to my country.

I turn, Sir, from these personal allusions and reminiscencies, to the vastly more important subject of the present actual condition of this country. If they could ever be justifiable or excusable, it would be on such an occasion as this, when I am addressing those to whom I am bound by so many intimate and friendly ties.

In speaking of the present state of the country, it will be necessary for me to touch with freedom and independence upon the past as well as the present, and upon the conduct, spirit and principles of parties. In doing this, I assure my democratic brethern and fellow citizens, of whom I am told there are many here present, (and I tender them my cordial thanks for the honor done me by their attendance here this day, with as much sincerity and gratitude as if they agreed with me in political sentiment,) that nothing is farther from my intention than to say one single world that ought to wound their feelings or gave offence to them. But surely, if there ever were a period in the progress of any People when all were called upon, with firmness and candor, to consider thoroughly the present posture of public and private affairs, and deliberately to inquire into the causes and remedies of this unpropitious state of things, we have arrived at that period in the United States. And, if ever a People stood bound by the highest duties to themselves and to their prosperity, to sacrifice upon the altar of their country, cherished prejudices and party predilections and antipathies, we are now called upon to make that sacrifice, if necessary.

What is our actual condition? It is one of unexampled distress and embarrassment, as universal as it is intense, prevading the whole community, and sparing none. Property of all kinds, and every where, fallen and falling in value; agricultural produce of every description at the most reduced prices; money unsound and at the same time scarce, and becoming more scarce by preparations, of doubtful and uncertain issue, to increase its soundness; all the departments of business inactive and stagnant; exchanges extravagantly high and constantly fluctuating; credit, public and private, at the lowest ebb, and confidence lost; and a feeling of general derangement and depression. And what darkens the gloom which hangs over the country, no one can discern any termination of this sad state of things nor see in the future any glimpses of light or hope.

Is not this a faithful, although appalling picture of the United States in 1842? I appeal to all present, Whigs and Democrats. Ladies and Gentlemen, to say if it be at all too high colored.

Now let us see what was our real condition only the short time of ten years ago. I had occasion, in February 1832, in the Senate of the United States, when I was defending the American System against the late Col. Hayne, of South Carolina, to describe it: and I refer to this description as *evidence* of what I believed to be the state of the country at that time. That it conformed to the truth of the case, I appeal with confidence to those now present. On that occasion, among other things, I said:

"I have now to perform the more pleasing task of exhibiting an imperfect sketch of the existing state of the unparalleled prosperity of the country. On a general survey, we behold cultivation extended, the arts flourishing, the face of the country improved, our people fully and profitably employed, and the public countenance exhibiting tranquility, contentment and happiness. And if we descend into particulars, we have the agreeable contemplation of a people out of debt, land rising slowly in value, but in a secure and salutary degree; ready, though not extravagant, market for all the surplus productions of our industry, innumerable flocks and herds browsing and gambolling on ten thousand hills and plains, covered with rich and verdant grasses; our cities expanded, and whole villages springing up, as it were, by enchantment; our exports increased and increasing; our tonnage, foreign and coastwise, swelling and fully occupied; the rivers on our interior animated by the perpetual thunder and lightning of countless steamboats; the currency sound and abundant; the public debt of two wars nearly redeemed; and, to crown all, the public treasury overflowing; embarrassing Congress, not to find subjects of taxation, but to select the objects which shall be liberated from the impost. If the term of seven years were to be selected, of the greatest prosperity which this people have enjoyed, since the establishment of their present Constitution, it would be exactly that period of seven years which immediately followed the passage of the Tariff of 1824."

And that period embraced the whole term of the administration of Mr. John Q. Adams, which has been so unjustly abused!

The contrast in the state of the country, at the two periods of 1832 and 1842, is most remarkable and startling. What has precipitated us from that great height of enviable prosperity down to the lowest depths of pecuniary embarrassments? No foreign foe has invaded and desolated the country. We have had neither famine nor earthquakes. That there exists a cause there can be no doubt; and I think it equally clear that the cause, whatever it may be, must be a general one; for nothing but a general cause could have produced such wide-spread ruin, and every where we behold the same or similar effects, and every interest affected, every section of the Union suffering, all descriptions of produce and property depressed in value. And while I endeavor to find out that cause, and to trace to their true source the disastrous effects which we witness and feel, and lament, I entreat the Democratic portion of my audience, especially, to listen with patience and candor, and, dismissing for a moment party biasses and prejudices, to decide with impartiality and in a spirit of genuine patriotism.

It has been said by those in high authority, that the People are to blame and not the Government; and that the distresses of the country have proceeded from speculation and overtrading. The people have been even reproached for expecting too much from Government, and not relying sufficiently upon their own exertions. And they have been reminded that the highest duty of the Government is to take care of itself, leaving the People to shift for themselves as well as they can. Accordingly we have seen the Government retreating from the storm which it will be seen, in the sequel, itself created, and taking shelter under the Sub-Treasury.

That there have some speculation and overtrading, may be true; but all have not speculated and overtraded; whilst the distress reaches, if not in the same degree, the cautious and the prudent, and as well as the enterprising and adventurous. The error of the argument consists in mistaking the effect for the cause. What produced the overtrading? What was the cause of speculation? How were the people tempted to abandon the industrious and secure pursuits of life, and embark in doubtful and perilous, but seducing enterprizes? That is the important question.

Now, fellow citizens, I take upon myself to show that the people have been far less to blame than the Government, and that whatever of error they committed, was the natural and inevitable consequence of the unwise policy of their rulers. To the action of government is mainly to be ascribed the disorders, embarrassment and distress which all have now so much reason to deplore. And, to be yet more specific, I think they are fairly to be attributed to the action of the Executive branch of the Federal Government.

These facts or events, all happening about the same time, if their immediate effects are duly considered, will afford a clear and satisfactory solution of all the pecuniary evils which now unhappily afflict this country.

The first was the veto of the re charter of the Bank of the United States. The second was the removal of the deposites of the United States from that Bank to local banks. And the third was the refusal of the President of the United States, by an arbitrary stretch of power, to sanction the passage of the Land Bill. These events all occurred in quick succession, 1832–33, and each of them deserves particular consideration.

4. When the Bank of the United States had fully recovered from the errors of its early administration, and at the period when it was proposed to re-charter it, it furnished the best currency that ever existed, possessing not merely unbounded confidence in the United States, but throughout the whole commercial world. No institution was ever more popular, and the utility of a Bank of the United States was acknowledged by President Jackson in his Veto message, in which he expressly stated, that he would have suggested to Congress the plan of an unexceptionable charter, if application had been made to him. And I state as a fact, what many, I am sure, will here remember and sustain, that in the canvass then going on for the Presidency, many of the friends in this State gave assurances, that, in the event of his re-election, a Bank of the United States would be established.

It was held out to the people that a better currency should be supplied, and a more safe and faithful execution of the fiscal duties towards the Government would be performed by the local banks, than by the Bank of the United States.

What was the immediate effect of the overthrow of that institution? The establishment of innumerable local banks, which sprung up every where, with a rapidity to which we cannot look back without amazement. A respectable document which I now hold in my hands, I believe correctly states, that "in 1830 the aggregate banking capital of the Union was $145,190,268. Within two years after the removal of the deposites, the banking capital had swollen to $381,250,337, and in 1837 it reached $440,195,710.—Whilst the United States Bank was in existence, the local banks, not aspiring to the regulation of the currency, were chartered with small capitals, as occasion and business required. After 1833, they were chartered without necessity and multiplied beyond example. In December, 1837, there were no less than 709 State banks. Nearly four hundred banks sprung up upon the ruins of the United States Bank, and $350,000,000 of capital was incorporated to supply the place formerly discharged by the $35,000,000 capital of the Bank of the United States. The impulse given to extravagance and speculation by this enormous increase of banking capital, was quickened by the circulars of the Treasury Department to these pet State banks that were made the custodians of the National Revenue.

A vast proportion of these new banks, more I believe than four-fifths, were chartered by Legislatures in which the Democratic party had the undisputed ascendancy. I well remember that, in this State, the papers of that party made a grave charge against me of being inimical to the establishment here of State banks; and I was opposed to their establishment, until all prospect vanished of getting a Bank of the United States.

The effect upon the country of this sudden increase, to such an immense amount, of the banking capital of the country, could not fail to be very great, if not disastrous. It threw out, in the utmost profusion, Bank accommodations in all the variety of forms, ordinary Bank notes, post notes, checks, drafts, bills, &c. The currency thus put forth, the people had been assured was better than that supplied by the Bank of the United States; and, after the removal of the deposites, the Local Banks were urged and stimulated, by the Secretary of the Treasury, freely to discount and accommodate upon the basis of those deposites. Flooded as the country was, by these means and in this way, with all species of Bank money and facilities, is it surprising that they should have rushed into speculation, and freely adventured in the most desperate enterprises? It would have been better to have avoided them; it would have been better that the people should have been wiser and more prudent than Government; but who is most to blame, they who yielded to temptation so thrown before them—they who yielded confidence to their rulers—they who could not see when this inordinate issue of money was to cease, or to become entitled; or Government, that tempted, seduced and betrayed them?

And now, fellow citizens, do let us, in calmness and candor, revert for a moment to some of the means which were employed to break down the Bank of the United States, and to inflict upon the country all the sad consequences which ensued. I shall not stop to expose the motives of the assault upon that institution, and to show that it was because it refused to make itself basely and servilely instrumental to the promotion of political views and objects.

The Bank was denounced as a monster, aiming, as was declared, to rob the people of their liberties, and to subvert the Government of the country. The Bank to subvert the Government! Why how could the Bank continue to exist after the overthrow of that Government to which it was indebted for its existence, and in virtue of whose authority it could alone successfully operate? Convulsions, revolutions, civil wars, are not the social conditions most favorable to Bank prosperity; but they flourish most when order, law, regularity, punctuality and successful business prevail.

Rob the people of their liberties! And pray what would it do with them after the robbery was perpetrated? It could not put them in its vaults, or make interest or profit upon them, the leading, if not the sole object of a Bank. And how could it destroy the liberties of the people without at the same time destroying the liberties of all persons interested or concerned in the bank? What is a Bank? It is a corporation, the aggregate of whose capital is contributed by individual shareholders, and employed in pecuniary operations, under the management of officials, agents, called President, Directors, Cashier, Teller and Clerks. Now all these persons are usually citizens of the United States, just as much interested in the preservation of the liberties of the country, as any other citizens. What earthly motive could prompt them to seek the destruction of the liberty of their fellow-citizens, and with it their own?

The fate of the Bank of the United States clearly demonstrated where the real danger to the public liberty exists. It was not in the Bank. Its popularity had been great, and the conviction of its utility strong and general, up to the period of the Bank Veto. Unbounded as was the influence of General Jackson, and undisguised as his hostility was to the Bank, he could not prevent the passage through Congress of a bill to recharter it. In such favor and esteem was it held, that the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in which his friends had uncontrolled sway, almost unanimously recommended the recharter. But his Veto came; he blew his whistle for its destruction; it was necessary to sustain his party, which could only be done by sustaining him, and instantly, and every where, down with the Bank and huzza for the Veto, became the watchwords and the rallying cry of his partizans. That same Legislature of Pennsylvania, now, with equal unanimity, approved the destruction of an institution which they had believed to be so indispensable to the public prosperity, and the deluded people felt as if they had fortunately escaped a great National calamity!

The Veto notwithstanding, the House of Representatives, by a large majority, resolved that the public deposites were safe in the custody of the Bank of the United States, where they were placed under the sanction and by the command of the law; and it was well known at Washington, that this resolution was passed in anticipation and to prevent the possibility of their removal. In the face and in contempt of this decision of the Representatives of the people, and in violation of a positive law, the removal was ordered by the President a few months after, the Secretary of the Treasury having been previously himself removed to accomplish the object. And this brings me to consider the effect produced upon the business and interests of the country, by the

2d event to which I have alluded. It is well known to be the usage of Banks, to act upon the standing average amount of their deposites, as upon a permanent fund. The Bank of the United States had so regulated its transactions upon the deposites of the United States, and had granted accommodations and extended facilities as far as could be safely done on that basis. The deposites were removed and dispersed among various local banks, which were urged by an authority not likely to be disregarded, especially when seconding, as it did, their own pecuniary interests, to discount and accommodate freely on them. They did so; and thus these deposites performed a double office, by being the basis of Bank facilities, first, in the hands of the Bank of the United States, and afterwards in the possession of the local banks. A vast addition to the circulation of the country ensued, adding to that already so copiously put forth and putting forth by the multitude of new Banks, which were springing up like mushrooms. That speculation and overtrading should have followed, were to have been naturally expected. It is surprising that there were not more. Prices rose enormously, as another consequence: and thousands were tempted, as is always the case in an advancing market, to hold on or to make purchases, under the hope of prices rising still higher. A rush of speculators was made upon the public lands, and the money invested in their purchase, coming back to the deposite banks, was again and again loaned out to the same or other speculators, to make other and other purchases.

Who was to blame for this artificial and exploded state of things? Who for the speculation which was its natural offspring? The policy of Government, which produced it, or the people? The seducer, or the seduced? The people, who only used the means so abundantly supplied in virtue of the public authority, or our rulers, whose unwise policy tempted them into ruinous speculations?

3d. There was a measure, the passage of which would have greatly mitigated this unnatural state of things. It was not difficult to foresee, after the Veto of the Bank, some of the consequences that would follow. The multiplication of Banks, a superabundant currency, rash and inordinate speculation, and a probable ultimate suspension of specie payments. And the public domain was too brilliant and tempting a prize not to be among the first objects that would attract speculation. In March, 1833, a bill passed both Houses of Congress, to distribute among the states the proceeds of sales of the public lands. It was a measure of strict justice to the States, and of sound policy as it respects the revenue of the United States; but the view which I now propose to take of it, applies altogether to the influence which it would have exerted upon circulation and speculation. It was the constitutional duty of the President to have returned the bill to Congress with his objections, if he were opposed to it, or with his sanction, if he approved it; but the bill fell by his arbitrarily withholding it from Congress.

Let us here pause and consider what would have been the operation of that most timely and salutary measure, if it had not been arrested. The bill passed in 1833, and in a short time after, the sales of the public lands were made to an unprecedented extent; insomuch, that in one year they amounted to about $25,000,000, and in a few years to an aggregate of about $50,000,000. It was manifest that, if this fund, so rapidly accumulating, remained in the custody of the local banks, in conformity with the Treasury circular, and with their interests, it would be made the basis of new loans, new accommodations, fresh bank facilities. It was manifest that the same identical sum of money might, as it in part did, purchase many tracts of land, by making the circuit from the land offices to the banks, and from the banks to the land offices, besides stimulating speculation in other forms.

Under the operation of the measure of distribution, that great fund would have been applied, under the direction of their respective Legislatures, to various domestic and useful purposes. It would have fallen upon the land, like the rains of heaven, in gentle, genial and general showers, passing through a thousand rills, and fertilizing and beautifying the country. Instead of being employed in purposes of speculation, it would have been applied to the common benefit of the whole people. Finally, when the fund had accumulated and was accumulating in an alarming degree, it was distributed among the States by the deposite act, but so suddenly distributed, in such large masses, and in a manner so totally in violation of all the laws and rules of finance, that the crisis of suspension in 1837 was greatly accelerated. This would have been postponed, if not altogether avoided, if the land bill of 1833 had been approved and executed.

To these three causes, fellow citizens, the Veto of the Bank of United States, with the consequent creation of innumerable local banks, the removal of the deposites of the United States, from the Bank of the United States and their subsequent free use, and the failure of the land bill of 1833, I verily believe, all, or nearly all of the pecuniary embarrassments of the country are plainly attributable. If the Bank had been rechartered, the public deposites suffered to remain undisturbed where the law required them to be made, and the land bill had gone into operation, it is my firm conviction that we should have had no more individual distress and ruin than is common, in ordinary and regular times, to a trading and commercial community.

And do just now take a rapid review of the experiments of our rulers. They began with incontestibly the *best* currency in the world, and promised a *better*. That better currency was to be supplied by the local banks, and, in the first stages of the experiment, after the removal of the deposites, they were highly commended, from high authority, for the beneficial and extensive operations in exchange, the financial facilities which they afforded to the Government, &c. &c. But the day of trouble and difficulty which had been predicted, for the want of a United States Bank, came. They could not stand the shock, but gave way, and the suspension of 1837 took place. Then what was the course of these same rulers? They had denounced and put down the Bank of the U. States. Now, they turned round against the objects of their own creation and commendation. Now they were a brood of little monsters, corrupt and corrupting, with separate privileges, preying upon the vitals of the State. They vehemently call out for a divorce of State and Bank. And meanly retreating under the Sub-Treasury, from the storm which they themselves had raised, leaving the people to suffer under all its pelting and pitiless rage, they add insult to injury, by telling them that they unreasonably expect too much from the Government, that they must take care of themselves, and that it is the highest and most patriotic duty of a free Government, to take care of itself, without regard to the sufferings and distress of the people.

They began with best currency, promised a better, and end with giving none! For we might as well resort to the customes of our original parents in the garden of Eden, as, in this enlightened age, with the example of the whole commercial world before us, to cramp this energetic and enterprising people by a circulation exclusively of the precious metals. Let us see how the matter stands with us here in Kentucky, and I believe we stand as well as the people do in most of the States. We have a circulation in Bank notes amounting to about 100 millions and a half, founded upon specie in their vaults amounting to about one million and a quarter, half the actual circulation. Have we too much money? [No! no! exclaimed many voices.] If all Banks were put down, and all Bank paper were annihilated, we should have just half the money that we now have. I am quite sure that one of the immediate causes of our present difficulties, is a defect in quantity as well as the quality of the circulating medium. And it would be impossible, if we were reduced to such a regimen as is proposed by the hard money theories, to avoid stop laws, relief laws, repudiation, bankruptcies, and perhaps civil commotion.

To be concluded next week.

FARMER, A WORD.

What did the Locofocism bequeath to the country?

Mr. Van Buren left us a bankrupt Treasury. He left the public interests every where abandoned.

He left us without a currency.

He left us a Northeastern and Northwestern territorial questions, though of years duration, unsettled.

The compromise set he left us at the year of its conclusion, and Treasury-notes in lieu of manly revenue action.

And with all these difficulties, foreign and domestic, piled "mountain high" upon the shoulders of the new Administration, the Whigs are asked for the promised reform!

Suppose, friend farmer, in the generosity of your confidence, you had employed an unworthy overseer upon your farm; that you had confided in him for years, trusting in his promises. Suppose this overseer to have suffered your land to run wild, to have destroyed your timber, to have levelled your buildings to the ground, to have fired your orchard, to have killed your horses, to have run you thousands of dollars in debt; and that, under such circumstances, he had been discharged by you, and a successor appointed in his stead. In this state of the case, while the newly engaged superintendent of your premises was busy in planning the reparation of these injuries, imagine that the vallanous wretch who had caused them all, were to come upon your ground, and, with a grin on the face, ask the following queation:

Why does not the corn grow upon this land which I suffered to run wild?

Why is there no cash coming from the mills for the timber that I destroyed?

Why are not the houses erected in the stead of those that I burned down?

Why have you no horses, to supply the places of those which I killed?

Why is there no return from the orchard that I fired?

Why have you not paid the thousands of dollars, to the amount of which I ran you in debt?

Don't you think, in this state of the case, that neither church nor state could prevent you from knocking the rascal down?

This is a true picture of Locofocoism. Twelve years has it ravaged and laid waste every interest, undoing in an hour that which for years has taxed the virtue and wisdom of the nation; and now, we who are groaning beneath its enormities, are insultingly asked: Why have you not built up what we have torn down?

Indiana Journal.

THE PROTESTED DRAFT.

From the Raleigh Register.

We have been favored with the following Correspondence for publication, which clears up the whole mystery about Mr. Henry's pay as Spanish Commissioner. It will be seen that Mr. Henry attempts to *quibble* about the word *damages*, but Gov. Dudley explains the whole transaction so clearly, that "he who runs may read." After this, we presume, Mr. Henry's friends will let the subject drop:

Fayetteville, June 16, 1842.

DEAR SIR: When Gov. Morehead addressed the citizens of this town, on the 7th instant, he charged, in substance, that I had had a Goverment draft protested, which I had received in payment of my salary as Spanish Commissioner, and had demanded and received from the Government *damages*. I asked him for his authority, when he replied to this effect, that he believed Gov. Dudley had informed him, that he had advised me not to have it protested.

I then denied, as I now do, that any such occurrence took place between us, for I never had a Government draft protested, and I never demanded or received any damages over and above my lawful salary.

I will thank you to inform me, at an early moment, whether you did make such a statement to Gov. Morehead, and if so, where, when, and all the accompanying circumstances.

I may have occasion to use your letter, and therefore think it proper to inform you of it. Most respectfully, yours,

LOUIS D. HENRY.

HON. EDWARD B. DUDLEY.

Wilmington, June 18 1842

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 16th inst. has this moment been received, and I hasten to reply, agreeably to your request, that I have, several times, mentioned heretofore, as events might bring up such subjects for conversation, and not long since incidentally, in the presence of Gov. Morehead, on reference being made to your charge on the Whigs of tarnishing the honor of the country, that you had forgotten having had the Government, under your own favorite administration, protested for pecuniary advantage. That we met going North, perhaps in 1837, soon after you had adjourned or ended your labors of Spanish Commissioner, and I understood you to say, among other matters, your object in going north was to sell a protested draft of or on the Government, which, under an order of Mr. Woodbury, was thereby made equal to specie in all custom house and land office payments, and in New York they were in demand at good premium. I do not recollect that you said how, or for what, you had received the draft, nor the amount, but as you had just come off your labors as Commissioner, I had no doubt the draft was for your wages, and of considerable amount. I was strengthened in that opinion by your reply to my inquiry—"why did you protest the Government, did you want specie?" or to that purport. To which you replied, that you did not want specie, but wished to give the draft specie value. And to the further inquiry, "what would you do with your New York money," I understood you to say that you would deposit in New York and check on it when you got home, and expected to get one or two per cent. more;" and I thought you claimed some little credit for the ingenuity and skill of the arrangement.

We concluded to delay our journey in Philadelphia, to witness the launch of the "big ship" Pennsylvania, although you expressed some reluctance, for fear drafts might fall in the mean time in New York; that you had tried the Philadelphia market, and it was below New York. After our arrival in New York, you made inquiry, and said your fears had been realized—that drafts had fallen, and that you should lose one or two per cent. I recollect distinctly that you said how much you did or could get, but the precise amount has now escaped my recollection, but I believe it was five to six per cent.

These are the prominent incidents remaining in my recollection, and all received from yourself, directly and incidentally, in several conversations. I never saw the draft, nor was present at your inquiries of the price in Philadelphia or New York, or when and where you sold; but I never for a moment doubted that you had the Government draft protested, and sold the same in New York at 5 to 6 per cent. *premium*. The impression was strongly made on my mind by yourself, and you must certainly have known that I so understood you, from the questions I asked, and should have corrected the impression, if you did not intend to involve the transaction in a quibble for some purpose or other.

You say that "I never had a Government draft protested, and I never demanded or received any damages from the Government, nor one dollar over and above my lawful salary." Now opposing what you say, to what you informed me heretofore, I cannot doubt but you had a draft either protested, or *to be protested*, or purchased some other draft which had been protested, and it was perfectly understood both by seller and buyer, that it should be done under the order of Mr. Woodbury, to give it the higher value at the Custom House, and hence the *premium* you received!

I never advised you not to protest the Government; it was done when we met, is the impression on my mind. "I only asked, why you protested—did you want specie?" I never said you received damages, but *premium*, in the sale. The Government, I believe, never pay damages: the terms premium and damages have probably been confounded. I know nothing of the amount you received, whether more or less than your lawful salary.

I either learned from you, or some other person, I think from you, about the same time, that Mr. Woodbury's Clerks, and perhaps himself, demanded Specie for their wages, and if refused, that they protested, to give the specie value in payment to the Custom House. Now, perhaps, they sold *first*: if so, it must have been with the perfect understanding that such a process would necessarily take place to give them the premium value under Mr. Woodbury's sage order—and in this way they could say that they never had the Government protested—No! not they!

It struck me as extraordinary, that Mr. Woodbury would pass an order, the tendency of which was to invite the citizens to protest their own Government, and that a gentleman of your standing and wealth, holding an honorable and lucrative office under your favorite administration, would avail yourself of the advantage of such an order for a small premium.

If I have not before had the correct history of this affair, my curiosity begins to be excited to learn it. Why should it be mystified or concealed? Give it to me, and it will afford me pleasure to do you justice.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, E. B. DUDLEY.

The Collectors at the various ports have been instructed by the Secretary of the Treasury to lay a duty of 20 per cent. *home valuation*, payable in cash, on all articles not free on existing laws. We learn from the Philadelphia and New York papers that the duties are all paid under protest, the ablest lawyers having given written opinions that, after the 30th of June the government had no right to collect duties at all. The Compromise Act requires that, after that day, regulations should be "provided *by law*" for the purpose. The *strict* constructionist, Mr. Tyler, so interprets this provision as to authorize the *Executive* to make these regulations! But, after all, there is nothing very surprising in this, seeing that with the *veto initative*, the *veto constructive*, and the *veto absolute*, Congress can pass no laws but such as the President dictates!! Such is the practical efficiency and beauty of *representative* institutions, under the control of the One Man Power! And such is the condition to which *abuse* of that power has reduced the country! *Lynch Virg.*

The Whig Press in North Carolina.—The cause of Mr. Clay is being waited by the prosperous *Gales* of the Register—receiving a *Hale* and *Hearty* support from the Fayetteville Observer and Hillsborough Recorder, while the Halifax Advocate is unravelling the *Webb* of Loco Foco sophistry, and the Oxford Mercury, in the most *Wiley* manner, is poking the Locos under the fifth rib. With this phalanx arrayed against him, we would suggest to a certain "fat friend" of ours in Raleigh, the propriety of making preparations for *Loring* his "*Standard*," for we can assure him that the more he attempts to "head" the Whigs, the *Morehead*ed he will himself be.

Petersburg Intel.

Destructive Gale at Ocracoke.—A slip from the office of the Washington (N. C.) Republican, gives some particulars of a very destructive gale and storm at Ocracoke bar, and the ports adjacent, on Tuesday the 12th. It blew from the N. W., and is said to have exceeded in violence any known there for 30 years. A long list is given of the vessels lost, missing or injured. The schrs. Ann Hills, and the Commerdon, were sunk, Regisers, and Attalia, are on shore. Brilliant, Transport, Zylphia, Mutia, St. Pierre, and Orion, are missing, and many others, names unknown, are on shore.

The same gale did great injury on the island of Portsmouth, and in the towns of Washington, Edenton, &c., one hundred miles from Ocracoke.

Wilmington Chron.

Coming to.—We have the best authority for saying, that William P. Dobson, the old warhorse of Democracy, in his canvass for the Senator for the Senator for Surry county, *distinctly avows himself in favor of a Bank of the United States* on the plan of the old Bank of that name. We congratulate the country, as well as Mr. Dobson, to find a veteran of his party, avowing a doctine so long reprobated by them, but which is so necessary to the good of the nation.

Carolina Watchman.

QUNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The "National Intelligencer" publishes a correspondence on the subject of our relations with Mexico, which would seem to indicate a very strong probability of War between the United States and Mexico.—The Mexican Secretary of State bitterly complains of the United States for permitting her Citizens to aid Texas, and imputes violations of honor and good faith to our Government not only in the most unjust, but in the most indecorous manner; and threatens war unless our course is changed. The reply of Mr. Webster is calm, dignified, argumentative, and searching in the highest degree; and concludes by the emphatic declaration that the conduct of our Government "will not be changed or altered in any respect or in any manner." This letter was complimented in the highest terms on all sides in the Senate. There must be backing out somewhere, or War is inevitable.

FROM TEXAS.

We learn from Texas, via New Orleans, that the Congress of that Republic assembled in extra session at Houston on the 29th of June, on which day President Houston's message was received and read. In this document, after reviewing the occurrences in the Republic since the adjournment of Congress, and informing them of the present situation of affairs, the President submits the question of invasion of Mexico to the decision of the Representatives of the People, and urges the necessity of their deciding the question before the 20th of the present month, in time to enable the Government to take measures with respect to the general rendezvous of emigrants which has been appointed to take place on the frontier about the 28th instant.

The finances of Texas are represented to be in a deplorable condition, and in order to improve them the President recommends a renewal of the direct tax, and the hypothecation of a portion of the Cherokee country as a guaranty for the ultimate absorption and redemption of the Exchequer bills—a measure which was negatived at the late session.

The Indians continue their depredations upon the northern frontier. Capt. Green, a Mr. Webb and Mr. Flint, and several others have been murdered by them. Col. Patton was lately murdered near his plantation, in the vicinity of Bexar.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 12th instant gives us the following synopsis of news just received in that city from Mexico:

The advices from Mexico received yesterday possess considerable interest. The most prominent of the items of news is the reported release of all the Texian prisoners belonging to the Santa Fe Expedition. The constituent Congress of Mexico was just assembled, and as it was possible that his power would soon come to an end, Santa Anna wished perhaps to distinguish the close of his presidential career by an act of clemency. Nothing has as yet transpired indicating what will be the results of the political movements now going on in Mexico. During the present session of Congress an attempt will be made to reorganize the Government upon a plan differing in important particulars from any system hitherto adopted in that country. From the opening speech of President Santa Anna very little can be gleaned giving satisfactory information upon subjects about which the greatest curiosity is felt. It is evidently opposed to the institutions of the United States, inveighing against them in strong language, and denouncing them as altogether unfit for the Mexican nation. In the latter particular, his opinion is no doubt a correct one. The population of Mexico are altogether unfit for freedom, and a century of education and gradual amelioration will be required to prepare such a nation for a republican Government like that of the United States. Upon the question of recognising the independence of Texas the President does not relax in the least from his former stubbornness. It is manifest, however, that the chimera of the reconquest of Texas is about to be abandoned. The release of the Santa Fe prisoners is a favorable omen, and we should not be surprised to learn that negotiations had commenced, contemplating the settlement of existing difficulties, and the restoration of peace between the two Governments.

Job Printing
EXECUTED AT THIS

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, July 28.

HILLSBOROUGH LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—A Lecture was delivered before this association on Thursday evening last, by Professor MITCHELL of Chapel Hill, on the subject of Galvanic Electricity, illustrated by a variety of very interesting experiments. We hope this is but the foretaste of what we may hereafter expect from this able Professor, and his co-laborers at our University.

THE ELECTIONS.

Our readers will recollect that the elections throughout this state, take place on Thursday next, the 4th day of August We need not press upon our Whig friends the importance of this election. They know that upon the next Legislature will devolve many important duties—the rearrangement of the Senatorial districts, and the apportionment of the Commons representation of the state; the re-organization of the Congressional districts into nine instead of thirteen as at present; the election of a United States Senator in place of Mr. Graham, whose term of service will expire on the 4th of March next; and last though not least, the consideration of the question whether the state shall receive its allotted portion of the proceeds of the Public Lands. These are subjects deeply affecting the interest of the Old North State; and every true Whig, every one who desires her welfare and prosperity, will be found at his post, casting his vote for such men as will carry out his principles. Remember that the gain or loss of one vote may make or mar the prosperity of your state for years to come

We have visited a good portion of Orange during the canvass, and find the best spirit prevailing among our friends. The "skies are bright" in the "Pivot County." Old Orange will stand by her principles; and in sustaining her principles, she will sustain Wm. A. Graham, whom she has always delighted to honor, and who has filled his seat in the Senate with credit to his state and advantage to the country.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.—It is amusing to see the various shifts made by a portion of the Democratic party, to render odious to the people the Bankrupt Act, passed at the extra session of Congress—the good or bad effects of which the country has hardly had time yet to test. We have not been disposed to look upon it as a party measure at all; and it seems to us to be a narrow-sighted policy to make it such. The fact is, that this fanatic zeal which leads to the condemnation of a measure without regard to its intrinsic merits, but simply because of its originating in a particular quarter, is the cause of a large portion of our present distress: and if it continues to influence those who are seeking to wield the destinies of this nation, we cannot expect a long continuance of our republican institutions. Look at the particulars in regard to the Bankrupt Act, and tell us if the opposition to it is not mainly of this kind. The constitution expressly provides that Congress shall have power to pass a general Bankrupt law. In the exercise of that power, and in compliance with the thousands of petitions which were poured in upon them, Congress did pass a law for the relief of a large and unfortunate class of citizens, who had been overwhelmed in irremediable difficulties by the disastrous revulsions in commercial affairs, superinduced in a great measure by the unwise action of the Government itself. The act doubtless has imperfections; it is difficult to make it otherwise. But Whigs and Democrats voted for it; one of our Senators, Mr. Graham, voted against it, and but one Whig member of the House from North Carolina voted for it; and yet notwithstanding all this, the Democratic party endeavor to make use of it for the overthrow of their opponents. They seem to have forgotten that their own leader, Mr. Van Buren, had strongly urged the passage of a Bankrupt law; and that but for the tide which set so strong against them on account of their many other misdeeds, one still more defective than this can possibly be—one still more odious because of its partial operation, and its apparent infraction on the rights of the States—would have been fixed upon the country by the Democratic party. The law passed at the extra session excludes none from its benefits. The humblest individual, as well as the rich speculator pretending who owes more than he is worth, can partake of its benefits. But Mr. Van Buren's—the one sustained by the Democrats—might properly be called, as some have designated the other, "the silk stocking paupers' law;" for it was to be extended to none but large dealers and banking institutions—the poor farmer or mechanic, who from some casualty may have become overwhelmed, could have no relief under it. Can our readers believe this? The facts sustain it. The law passed at the extra session may be defective, and it doubtless is; but let experience point out its errors, and the wisdom of a future Congress correct them: or repeal it, if its evils shall be found to more than counterbalance its benefits. This no doubt the Whigs will do, if they continue to possess the power. When men seek to make a hobby of this act, passed under a crying necessity for some relief to the people, and at their earnest solicitations, let their hypocrisy be exposed by bringing their own bantling, in the shape of a Bankrupt Bill, to their remembrance.

The Tariff bill has passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 116 to 112, and is now before the Senate. The bill passed in the House with a provision repealing the section of the Land Bill which provides that distribution shall cease when the duties are raised beyond 20 per cent.

LOUISIANA.—Partial returns have been received from the elections in this state. The Whigs have carried both branches of the Legislature; but Mouton, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has probably been elected by a small majority, by means of Creole votes. In the city of New Orleans the entire Whig ticket prevailed.

The Banks of Virginia have resolved to resume specie payments on the 15th of September next.

MR. CLAY IN DELAWARE.—A Whig State Convention has recently been held in Delaware, at which HENRY CLAY was nominated as a candidate for the Presidency, and JOHN M. CLAYTON of Delaware for the Vice Presidency.

Imprisonment for Debt is abolished in the state of Pennsylvania, the Governor having approved the bill just passed by the Legislature for that purpose. The Harrisburg Intelligencer says that its penalties against *fraud* on the part of debtors are very severe.

A large fire broke out in New York on Wednesday evening, in Washington street, near King, which soon extended through to West street, wrapping nearly the whole block in flames. A large lumber yard, in addition to several groceries, dwellings, &c. was destroyed, embracing property and goods estimated at the value of $100,000.

TO THE VOTERS OF ORANGE COUNTY.

It is known to you that at the ensuing election a vote is to be taken on the question of a central division of Orange County. This, fellow-citizens, is a question of great importance to us all. But as it obviously affects the interests of the inhabitants of the Town of Hillsborough in a greater degree than the rest of the community, we trust you will pardon us for addressing to you a few considerations on the subject; and we more especially claim at your hands this indulgence, because in the late Convention for amending our State Constitution we voluntarily surrendered up our separate representative, and now stand upon a perfect equality with the rest of our fellow-citizens. We have also learned that a printed address is in circulation on the other side of the question, which we have just seen for the first time.

This question originated, we believe, a few years since with the inhabitants on the west of Haw River, who complain:

1. That their people have to cross that river to get to the Court House. Our answer to this objection is, that this evil is not remedied by a central division, for that would still throw the new Court House on the east side of Haw River, and thus, as at present, make it necessary for all persons living west of it, to cross the river in getting to the Court House.

2. Secondly, it is urged that persons having business at Court are compelled to travel too far, and at too great a sacrifice of time and money.

The persons attending Court, are Justices of the Peace, Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Overseers of Roads, Parties and Witnesses, and Jurors. You are aware that since the adoption of the Special Court system, by which five Justices are selected to hold the Court for twelve months, the whole body of Justices are not now required to attend Court more perhaps than twice in the year, and then not more than one day at a time. As for Executors, Administrators, Guardians, and Overseers of Roads, after the first Court they can generally send their returns and orders to Court by their neighbours, without attending in person.

And of all persons in the world, Parties and Witnesses have the least cause of complaint against old Orange. For in the County Courts the dockets are usually cleared at every term: and although there is an accumulation of business at present in the Superior Court, that is occasioned by the great increase of capital offences within the last few years. It is an evil not confined to Orange county, or to large counties; and can only be remedied by giving us two weeks courts for one or two terms. Once clear the docket, and one week is sufficient to dispose of the ordinary business of Orange Superior Court.

As to Jurors, generally, we confess that their case stands upon a different footing: they are compelled to leave their own business and attend Court all the week, on account of other people. But a division of the county not only leaves them liable to the same burthen, but actually increases it, by requiring them in that event to serve twice as often as at present. And let it be remembered, that the same individual cannot now be properly called upon to serve as a Juror oftener than once in two or three years. And if the names of the whole 1500 freehold voters were put into the jury boxes, the period would be extended to once in about seven years. To us the true redress for this grievance seems to be, to increase the pay of Jurors. Each Juror is now allowed $1:25 per day. Increase his pay to $1:75 or $2:00, and that will enable him to employ one or two good laborers in his place at home during his absence, and at the same time to board in the best hotels in Hillsborough. And this addition of pay might in a great measure be raised with propriety by increasing the tax on suitors. It is their fault that the service of Jurors is necessary, and they should pay more of the expense than peaceable people who have no law suits.

Such are, briefly, the main reasons which are urged in favour of a division of our county. When a portion of the people complain of grievances and ask redress, they are entitled to a full and favourable hearing; but before resorting to great and important changes for the removal of their grievances, they should be careful that they do not thereby impose heavier burthens on others. Such, we think, would be the result of the proposed remedy in this instance: and we beg you, fellow citizens, deliberately to weigh the subject before you take so important a step.

Our counties are formed for the general convenience of all the inhabitants living in them, and it is alike prejudicial to have them too large or too small. Orange county is about 40 miles in length and 26 miles in breadth, and the Court House is about 16 miles from the eastern boundary, and 24 miles from the western boundary, and although it is not precisely in the centre, it is sufficiently near it for all practical purposes. Thus the extreme distance is not more than an easy day's travel to the Court House. Such have been its limits ever since the Revolutionary War, and we should deeply regret to see them altered for light or transient causes. It is an old and honored county. We are proud of it, and of every part of it, and of its inhabitants. But now divide your ancient county in sunder and what will be the consequences? We can only hint at one or two of them. The first in importance and duration will be a great increase of your taxes, which will be entailed on your children and children's children to the latest posterity. For the same people who now unite in keeping up one Court House, Jail, and Poor House, and defraying the expenses of one set of Courts, will then be burthened with two sets of Courts, Court Houses, Jails, Poor Houses, &c. Our whole tax for county purposes is about $4,000, and the entire expense of our Courts alone costs not less than $2,000, as your sheriff or county treasurer will inform you. Are you prepared to say that these taxes shall be doubled upon us forever? or in other words, that half the number of people shall pay them? We humbly suggest that the remedy would be worse than the disease.

Two new county seats would also of course require new bridges to be built over our water courses, and new roads to be laid off, thus cutting up plantations and producing a heavy burthen in paying damages to owners of the land over which they should pass.

Again, it is well known that suits cannot be as impartially tried in small counties as in large ones, because the jurors are more apt to become acquainted with the parties and their suits. Hence the frequency of mis-trials and appeals in small counties.

It is in small counties, too, that we observe particular individuals and families acquiring and exercising a controling influence in political and other matters, contrary to all our notions of republican independence and equality. These things cannot be done in large counties. Old Orange, at least, is clear of such influences.

Divide your county by a central line, and we are fearfully of the impression, without pretending to have examined the matter carefully, that the eastern half, under our new constitution, will be cut down to one representative in the General Assembly, and be deprived of a senator altogether. Is there one man in Orange county prepared to witness such a result? We trust not.

Lastly, our town property is assessed for taxes at about $130,000, and we should say the property within six miles round, owing to its location, is inhanced in value to a like amount of $130,000; in addition to which the public property at Hillsborough is worth at least $16,500. Now we respectfully appeal to the justice and magnanimity of our fellow citizens on both sides of the river, and ask them if they are prepared to destroy the value of property to so large an amount? And at one blow to ruin, or at least greatly injure, so many of their fellow citizens who have expended their money and improved their property on the implied faith that Hillsborough would remain the permanent seat of justice for Orange county? Does any grievance complained of call for such a dreadful remedy? We believe not.

In conclusion, fellow citizens, we would simply say, that as free men, a portion of the people of Orange county, we make this appeal to you, in the exercise of our undoubted right to be heard upon the subject. But at the same time we solemnly declare that it is no part of our design to interfere with the arrangement which has been entered into between the two great political parties on this subject, or at all to influence the coming elections. And for the purpose of proving our sincerity in this matter, in a public meeting we appointed a committee of thirteen persons to prepare this address, of whom six, viz. Thomas Clancy, Sidney Smith, William H. Brown, Allen Parks, James M. Palmer, and John Berry are Democrats, and seven, viz. Dr. J. Webb, Dr. J. S. Smith, Edmund Strudwick, Josiah Turner, R. Nichols, John Taylor and J. W. Norwood are Whigs.

Approved, and unanimously adopted, by a meeting of the citizens of Hillsborough, on the 26th July, 1842.

THOMAS CLANCY, Ch'm.

SIDNEY SMITH, } Sec's.
EDWIN A. HEARTT, }

For the Recorder.

OLD MR. THWACKUM'S LETTER.

Philadelphia, 17th May, 18 .

MY DEAR GRANDSON: Your letter afforded me great, and but for an undotted i on the first, and an uncrossed t on the second page, I would say unalloyed pleasure. These marks of carelessness and inaccuracy I might have overlooked as a lapsus calami, or the result of haste, scarcely pardonable, however, in one who pretends to be a scholar; but the want of a comma on the last page, 13th line, was too much for my patience to endure. In vain did I rub my glasses; in vain did I apply the microscope: the comma was absolutely wanting: not even a trace of the dry pen could I detect. Three several times did I proceed to this vacuum, which I had flattered myself your nature as well as mine abhorred, and as often did I lay the letter aside in mortification, I had almost said in disgust. My nerves will not now bear what was not insupportable in my younger days. Your little nephew Thomas brought me the letter for the fourth time, assuring me that he could see a faint comma, and adding that in the postscript, deprecating criticism, you said you had written in the school-room, during a short interval, with all Mr. S's children playing round you, and as the messenger was on the point of starting, you had not time to glance the letter over. On examination I found the faint comma, it is true; but from the different shade of the ink, it was evident the little rogue had interpolated it.

Need I repeat what you have heard ten thousand times, that a man without a head is as much a man, as an i without a dot is an i; and that a tree without a branch is more a tree, than a t without a cross is a t? But no excuse can be admitted in extenuation of the omission of a point. This is indispensable to the sense, and ought to be done mechanically and unconsciously, by force of habit.

In the matter of punctuation you know I always granted that the moderns have the advantage of the ancients. The ancients were unacquainted with the use of our *stops*, and wrote not only without any distinction of numbers and periods, but also without distinction of words; which custom continued till the hundred and fourth Olympiad; during which time the sense alone divided the discourse. This is proved by the Alexandrian manuscript, in the British Museum, which is written *continuo ductu*, without distinction of words or sentences. How the ancients read their works without stops or interstitial spaces, it is difficult to conceive

But though this improvement of language was unknown to the ancients, while manuscripts and monumental inscriptions were the only known methods of conveying and preserving knowledge, we must beware of thinking it an improvement of very modern date. It commenced in fact with the invention of printing. In the earliest printed books spaces were left between the words, and we find the first appearance of stops in the 15th century. In this century however only the comma, parenthesis, interrogation and full stop were introduced. The first colon appeared in 1550, in the dedication of Bale's Acts of English Votaries, black-letter. The first semi-colon appeared in 1599 in Hackluit's voyages: the admiration point was the last invented, and seems not to have been introduced till some time in the 17th century.

All this I have said in order to impress on your mind a becoming sense of the impropriety, not to say the criminality, of neglecting the real advantages of comparatively modern times; and I trust my eyes will never again be pained by a similar delinquency.

But here come my grand children and great grand children to gambol on the green, and their enjoyment, and my own too, will be robbed of its wonted zest, unless "grandpa" looks at them from his easy chair, under the old chesnut, planted by my own hand forty years before you were born: so you must take my letter, as you used to take Dr. Paunch's tartar emetic, in bitter doses, and very devoutly do I hope that it may cure you of undotted i's, uncrossed t's, and above all of wanting commas.

18th. I left you yesterday afternoon to join the joyous group under the old chesnut. Seventy years ago, on the day of my nuptials, I planted this tree. Under its widening shade my own children first sported, then their children, now their children's children. Still it grows and flourishes in vigorous youth, while the hand that planted it trembles with age: firm and erect it stands, while I bend and totter under the load of accumulating infirmities: full and green is its foliage, while my head is bare. Yet think not that I envy the old chesnut. Many and pleasant are the associations and reminiscences which it recalls. Though many a returning spring will renew its verdure, after my frail body shall have mouldered in the tomb, yet I envy not, I love the old chesnut. I always admired the poetic fancy of the Hamadryads; there is something so natural, and at the same time so amiable in it: surely the axe, which should pierce my old chesnut, would inflict a much more painful wound on me.

The children agreed last evening never to press grandpa to play with them at blind-man's-buff again. It was owing to the following literal *catastrophe*. To gratify them I could not refuse to bind the handkerchief over my eyes—a useless ceremony, by the bye, after removing my glasses—and catching sympathy from their boisterous extacies, I forgot for a moment the frigid blood and stiffened joints of ninety-five, and springing forward with the fancied agility of half a century ago, my ponderous trunk, like old Entellus's, lay extended at full length upon the ground. The soft coating of grass however saved me from serious contusions, and I forgot my own pain in the greater suffering of the dear little children. I feel little the worse of my boyish freak, but shall not forgot that however blind-man's-buff may accord with the *feelings*, it ill comports with the *legs* of ninety five.

But before my sheet is spent, I must take exception to the application, or rather the *mis*-application of one word in your letter. A spade, my dear boy, should be called a spade. An honest man ought to have the moral fortitude to call things by their right names. One cause of the moral degeneracy of the times is, that the friends of virtue are too fearful of giving offence. The manly firmness, or if you please, the unflinching sternness of virtue ought never to be thrown into the background, however desirable it may be to give prominence to her gentler and more engaging features. What would have become of our glorious reformation if Luther had adopted the timid caution and too generous courtesy of Melancthon? And where is the hope of reformation in your adopted state, when a descendant in name and blood of my excellent father, Thomas Thwackum, calls loafers, swindlers, blacklegs and cock fighters by the name of "*gentlemen?*" Now this is quite in keeping with some other modern misnomers. The act, which, fifty years ago, would have damned the perpetrator with the name of *rogue*, and driven him from society, now gives him currency under the emollient appellative of "defaulter;" and what the uncompromising integrity of our revolutionary times would have stigmatized with the name of *dishonesty*, modern refinement has softened into *repudiation*. O tempora! O mores!

God bless you, my dear boy.

Your affectionate grandfather,

THOMAS THWACKUM.

P. S. Is there no police in your town? No grand jury in your county? I have surely read of a "vagrant act" in the south. Are the laws rescinded, or their execution only suspended?

MR. HEARTT: The letters which I have sent you naturally suggest an inquiry, which you will oblige me, and I dare say many of your readers, by answering: viz: whether the vices alluded to as obtaining in an adjacent state, have any "local habitation" in North Carolina; and if so, whether any persons claiming to be gentlemen participate in them.

Very respectfully yours,

OLIVER OLDSCHOOL.

RHODE ISLAND.—Gov. King has, in accordance with a resolution of the General Assembly, appointed Thursday, the 21st of July, to be observed by the people of Rhode Island as a day of "thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God, for the striking interposition of his kind and fatherly love so recently displayed in rescuing them from the horrors of civil war, anarchy and death."

Weekly Almanac

JULY.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
28 Thursday,	5 2	6 58	New 8 1 45 morn
29 Friday	5 3	6 57	First 14 4 49 after.
30 Saturday,	5 4	6 56	Full 22 5 41 morn
31 Sunday,	5 5	6 55	Last 30 9 26 morn
1 Monday,	5 6	6 54	
2 Tuesday,	5 7	6 54	
3 Wednesday	5 8	6 53	

Fresh Lucerne and Clover Seed.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of the above seeds.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

July 25. 34—

Taxes! Taxes!

I WILL attend at the Court House on Tuesday next, for the purpose of receiving the town tax for the year 1842.

JAS. M. PALMER, *Treasurer.*

July 26. 34—

Valuable Plantation for Sale.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove to the west, offers for sale the PLANTATION where he now resides. It is very handsomely and conveniently located, 3 miles south from Hillsborough, containing about 400 acres, a portion of which is in good cultivation and the residue, having a considerable Dwelling and convenient Out Buildings, good Meadows and Orchards, and above all, first rate Spring Water. Any person wishing to locate in this healthy region will do well to call and examine the premises. A bargain may be had.

DAVID STRAYHORN.

July 28 34—

BOYD'S REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA!!

SCROFULA is a disease which has been defined to be "a peculiar affection of the lymphatic system, disordering the whole of the apparatus subservient to the process of digestion, assimilation, and nutrition," and every point relative to its treatment, uncertain and unsettled. The undersigned begs leave to state to the public, that she is in possession of that great and important desideratum.

The late Alexander Boyd M. D. of Halifax county, Va. who died about four years ago, was in possession at the time of his death, and for many years previous thereto, of a specific for the CURE OF SCROFULA. It is a fact which can be attested by people of the highest respectability, that he cured MANY of this formidable disease, in his life time; and ALL where the patient strictly adhered to his directions, either of a mild or a gravated nature. Since his death the undersigned, surviving widow of the deceased, has regularly been in the possession of the Receipt for the Cure of the above mentioned disease, and has herself also cured MANY.

In order, therefore, to put it in the power of the afflicted, or those who may want her remedy for the cure of Scrofula, she has thought proper to prepare the Medicine for sale, and to make the fact known to the public, that it may be had at the usual price of $20 the quantity generally sufficient to effect a cure.

She farther begs leave to state to those who may want it, and to assure the public generally, that this compound is no humbug or imposition. At a proper time she will, in support of the facts above stated, submit certificates of its claims to patronage from persons who have known from experience the unsurpassed efficacy of her invaluable compound. The Medicine will be forwarded—free of charge—on or by the first of April 1843—perhaps sooner—to those who may make application before the 1st of January next. Her remedy is only administerable from the 1st of April to the 1st of November.

☞ All letters (post paid) addressed to "Mary Boyd, or Agent, Paytonsburg, Va." will be attended to.

MARY A. BOYD.

N. B. Patients submitted to her personal attention will be attended to with pleasure. Charge for boarding per month will be $8. M. A. B.

Halifax, Va. July 13, 1842. 34-3w

Take Notice.

To Richeson Nichols Charles Latimer, Henry Gates Washington Lewis and the Legatees of Joseph Armstrong, and all my other creditors:

WHEREAS, I have been arrested on a ca. sa., issued at the instance of R. Nichols and C. Latimer, and have given bond and security for my appearance at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held in Hillsborough on the fourth Monday in August next, then and there to take the benefit of the Act for the relief of honest debtors, when and where you and each of you may attend and object if you think proper. Necessity compels me to the course pursued.

THOMAS BURTON.

July 26. 34—

Notice.

THERE will be exposed to public sale, at the late residence of Michael Holt, on Tuesday the 16th of August next, on a credit of nine months, all the perishable property belong to said estate, to wit:

Three Wagons, a Buggy and Gig, Harrows, Wagon & Plough Gear; twenty seven head of Horses, some of them young and very likely; the well known stud horse Oceolen; seventy five head of Cattle of the Durham and Ayreshire cross; two hundred head of Hogs, very superior stock; one hundred and fifty head of Sheep, very likely, and many of them are of the improved Bakewell stock; a quantity of Wool, five hundred bushels of old Corn, six hundred bushels of Wheat, the present crop of Oats and Hay, three Sulls and Tub, a cast iron Apple Mill, a set of Black Smith Tools, and Kitchen Furniture.

With many other articles too numerous to mention

EDWIN M. HOLT, } *Ex'rs.*
WM. A. CARRIGAN, }

July 15 33—

SELECT SCHOOL.

THE subscriber will re-open his School at Chapel Hill, on the 18th of the present month. Terms of tuition are for Latin and Greek, $20, if paid at the beginning of the session—$25 if paid at the end. For English $18—with the additional charge of $5 if not paid in advance.

W. W. HOOPER.

Chapel Hill, July 8. 32—

Negroes for Sale.

THE undersigned, by virtue of authority vested in him by Edward Davis & James Davis, will sell for cash, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the 22d day of August next, being Monday of August County Court, Five likely Negroes, which were assigned to said Edward and James Davis in the division of the negroes belonging to the estate of the late William Cain, deceased.

The title is believed to be unquestionable; and persons wishing to purchase are referred to William Cain, esq for information as to the characters and qualities of the negroes.

RICHARD WATKINS.

by G. W. MORDICAI, his Atty. in fact.

July 20. 33—

MOFFAT'S

Vegetable Life Pills

AND

PHŒNIX BIT ERS.

THESE superlative family medicines have long since acquired an established reputation for direct and invaluable efficacy in all the prevalent and ordinary diseases as well as in many others of a peculiar and aggravated character. Their virtues are proved by the voluntary testimonials of the persons they have cured, and who accompany their certificates with their names and places of residence. These certificates now amount to thousands, being hundreds to each particular kind of disease. They embrace the most frightful and inveterate cases of Scrofula, Piles, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Bilious and Liver affections, acute and chronic Rheumatism, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofulous as well as Mucous Consumption, habitual costiveness, Worms, Stomach and Bowel complaints of all kinds, headache, giddiness, and nervous debility, eruptive diseases, and the clouded, sallow, unhealthy, appearance of the skin, arising from various causes of ill health, Fever and Ague of every variety, settled pains in the side, back, organs and limbs, humors, ulcers, foul breath and inward fever, night sweats and general weakness and loss of appetite, the mumps, swollen face and gums, affections of the bladder, kidney, spleen and pluræ, and the sicknesses incidental to females, together with very many other maladies which cannot be here enumerated. The certificates of cure in all these diseases are immense in number, and clear, direct, and explicit in description, and coming as they do in every case from the persons cured, they are indisputable and conclusive in authority. These inestimable medicines should therefore be kept by every family and grown person in the Union, as they will be found to be not only the best remedies for disease, but also its most certain preventatives, and the surest renovators of sound, cheerful and elastic health. They are singularly mild and agreeable in their operation, and though perfectly effectual, never occasion even the temporary prostration and pauses, which always follow the use of coarse, drastic purges and the use of calomel. Prepared wholesale and retail by Dr. Wm. B. Moffatt, 375 Broadway, New York. For sale also by the agents.

☞ These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

July 12. 32—

Halifax Sulphur and Chalybeate Springs, Va.

THE undersigned, proprietor of the above Watering place, hereby informs his friends and the public generally, that he is prepared to entertain visiters in the most comfortable style, and on terms corresponding with the hardness of the times.

The location is a favorable one for health and abundance, being on the road leading from Milton N. C. to Clarksville Va., about mid way between those two points, and 16 miles from the Buffalo Springs in Mecklenburg, Va.

The waters are now undergoing an analysis by Professor Gardner of Hampden Sidney College, and the undersigned regrets his inability to give the result. What is of more importance however, to the public, is the known efficacy of these waters in removing gastric and hepatic derangements, especially those forms constituting Dyspepsia and Ague and Fever. Cutaneous diseases also speedily disappear under its use, whilst its powers are signally manifested in the removal of calculous and other affections of the urinary organs. The female system too has been happily and promptly relieved of some of the most distressing affections to which it is subject.

The chalybeate water has been but little used, but from its prompt influence in removing general debility in Cachectic and Choleratic cases, much benefit may be expected to result from its use in cases to which it is adapted.

The votaries of pleasure will find ample amusement in the Ball Room, and the good music of the Lynchburg Band, amongst whom is the celebrated performer on the octave flute "Blind Billy."

Board by the day $1; by the week $6 by the month $20. Children and servants half price. Horses by the day 75 cents; by the week $3,50 cents; by the month $10.

HENRY EASLY.

Halifax County, Va., July 1, 1842. 31—

Wool Carding.

AN improved Wool Carding Machine has lately been established at Judge Ruffin's Mills, on Haw River in Orange county, where persons in the surrounding country who have wool to card may be speedily accommodated. Bring clean wool, clear of knots and burrs, and good work shall be done. In preparing it, put one pound of lard to 12 pounds of wool. Price 6 1-4 cents—for mixing ten cents. Wool taken in exchange for work.

CARUTHERS & CO.

June 6. 31—

A Negro Man and his Wife for Sale.

THE fellow is a good Blacksmith, and his wife a good Washerwoman. I will either sell or exchange them for other negroes, and should prefer the latter. If not privately disposed of before the August Term of Orange County Court, they will then be sold at the court house to the highest bidder. The man is now hired out to Mr. Campbell. Terms made known at the time of sale.

F. NASH.

July 12. 32—

Books! Books!

THE subscribers have on hand, and offer for sale on *reasonable terms*, the following Books:

Mitchell's Geography and Atlas.
Olney's Do., Parley's Geography,
Kirkham's, Murray's, and Smith's Grammar,
Pike's, Smiley's, Colburn's, & Smith's Arithmetic.
Youth's Natural Philosophy,
Porter's Rhetorical Reader,
Watt's Improvement of the Mind,
Buck's Theological Dictionary,
Temperance Tales, in 6 vols.
Scott's Bibles, in 3 vols.
Pocket and Family Bibles. Albums,
Mott's Travels in Europe and the East,
Family Library, in 15 vols.
Ruled and Colored Letter Paper,
Hymn Books, and 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Book of History.

E. MURRAY & CO.

June 8. 27—

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C. on the 1st day of July, 1842, which, if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A
Anderson Armstrong
Samuel Archer

B
Abner Bailiff
Sachfield Brewer
John A Benbury
Richard Buchlaw
John W Burton
Wm Brewer
Dr Lewis Ballard
A. T. Bonner

C
Wm W Clements
Catharine Clark
Kenneth Coggins
Margaret Carrol
Rev J H Cristie
Thos Chavons
Rev Jesse Cole
Susan Cheek

D
Margaret H Doak
F A Davis

F
Edward W Fonville

G
F G Grey
Thomas Griffin

H
Spencer Hunt
Dr W Holl field
Right House
Eli Hill
James Horn
Archibald Hunter
Rev Benj M Hobson

I
James S Irwin
Adam Ingo

J
Martin Jackson
Wm Jarding
Calvin Johnson

K
Kinchen Leathers
J Saml Loose

M
Elizabeth Moore
Nathan Markum
Henry G Montfort
Laws & Moges

N
S Noble
Frances Nesom

O
Sarah O'Daniel

P
J R Patterson
Abel Parrish
David Paul
Mark Pickett
Joseph Parker

R
Wm J Roberds
C Riley

S
Edwin Smith
Wm Sims
Wm Sykes 2
John T Smith
Enoch Sawyer
Peter Stewart

T
Wm Thrip
Dr J Thaxton
George W Thomson
Wm Thomson for Thos Jones
Martin Thomas
Wm Thomas

W
R Whitted
Henderson Woods
Chaney Watts
Ezekiel Wheler
Wm Webster
Joseph Wedding
Richard Weaverl

☞ Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

July 5. 31—

Mail Arrangements.

THE Raleigh Mail arrives at this Office on Monday, Thursday and Saturday mornings; and departs on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings. Letters to go by this mail should be lodged in the office on each day of its departure by seven o'clock A. M. as the mail is closed at eight.

The Greensborough Mail arrives at this Office on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday mornings; and departs on Saturday, Monday and Thursday mornings. Letters to go by this mail should be lodged in the Office on the evenings of Sunday, Wednesday and Friday by eight o'clock.

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

July 1. 31—

Attention!!

To the Commissioned and non-Commissioned Officers and musicians belonging to the Cane Creek Batallion.

YOU are hereby notified and commanded to attend at Capt. George Morrow's, on Friday the 29th of July, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of Drill and Court Martial; and on Saturday the 30th, at 11 o'clock, you will attend with your repective companies, armed and equipped as the law directs, with four rounds of powder, for battalion exercise.

WM. SHAW, *Lieut. Col.*

July 6. 31—

Attention!!

To the Commissioned and non-Commissioned Officers and Musicians belonging to the Alamance Battalion.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at Catharine Coble's, on the 1st day of August next, at eleven o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial; and on the 2d you will attend, with your respective companies, equipped as the law directs for Battalion Exercise.

MARTIN COBLE, *Major.*

July 13. 32—

7 Negroes for Sale.

HAVING taken letters of administration from the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Orange, on the estate of WILLIAM LYNN, deceased, and having obtained an order from Court to that effect, we shall expose to public sale on the 13th day of August next, at the late residence of the said Wm Lynn, dec'd, seven Negro Slaves belonging to said estate, on a credit of twelve months, the purchasers giving bond with two or more good securities.

THOS CHRISTIAN, } *Adm's.*
MATTHEW LYNN, }

June 8. 22—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
ORANGE COUNTY.

IN EQUITY.

John King and others *v.* Dixon King.

Petition to sell Real Estate.

IT appearing to me, James Webb, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for Orange county, by affidavit filed, that Dixon King, the defendant in the above case, is not a resident of this state, I hereby advertise and make known, according to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, that the said petition is filed in my office, and that if the said defendant doth not appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at Hillsborough, on the second Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and set down to be heard *ex parte* as to him.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

June 20. 30—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity—March Term, 1842.

Samuel Barton and others *vs.* William Barton.

Petition to sell Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Barton, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for sixty days of the pendency of this suit, that said defendant may appear at the next term of this court, and plead, answer or demur otherwise the petition to be taken *pro confesso*, and set down to be heard *ex parte* as to him.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

Price Adv. $5 00. 29—

Notice.

THE firm of MEBANE & TURNER being this day dissolved by mutual consent, they request all those indebted to the concern to come forward and settle their accounts forthwith, without further notice, as money is greatly wanted. We hope none will except themselves from this notice.

MEBANE & TURNER.

April 18. 20—

☞ The business will hereafter be conducted by the subscriber. He would return his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the firm, and hopes for a continuance of the same.

JAMES MEBANE, Jr.

April 18. 20—

NEW GOODS.

Mirayhorn & Nichols,

HAVING removed to the corner store formerly occupied by Mickle & Norwood, are now receiving their stock of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

consisting of every variety usually brought to this market, which they offer unusually low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

April 20. 20—

WATCHES and Jewellery.

LEMUEL LYNCH has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has received from Philadelphia a neat assortment of JEWELLERY, consisting in part of

Gold and Silver Lever Watches, and plain Verge Watches,
Gold guard and fob Keys,
Fine Gold Rings,
Breast Pins and Earrings,
Silver Pencils, and Leads to suit,
Silver Thimbles,
Gold Hearts and Crosses,
A rich assortment of Silver and Steel Spectacles, to suit all ages,
Silver Table and Tea Spoons,
Salt Spoons, and Butter Knives,
Rogers' superior Knives and Scissors,
Silver Ear and Tooth Picks,
Money Purses, and Tooth Brushes,
Gold Shirt Buttons,
Steel and Gilt Watch Keys and Chains,
Silk-Braid, and Elastic Guards for Watches,
Gold Barrel Lockets,
Coral, Guilt Lockets,

☞ Watches and Clocks of all descriptions cleaned and repaired in his accustomed superior style.

May 4 22—

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are earnestly requested to call and settle their dues immediately.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

May 4 22—

IMPORTANT WORK.

NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION

A DICTIONARY OF

Arts, Manufactures, and Mines,

Containing a clear exposition of their Principles and Practice.

By ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S., M. G. S., M. A. S., Lond. Mem. Acad. N. S. Philad., S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ. Hanov. Mulh., &c.

THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish:

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist and Tradesman in the principle of their respective processes, as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are two commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine.

2 dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, Druggists and Officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3 dly. By exhibiting some of the finest developements of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to Students of these kindred sciences.

4thly To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select, judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes, which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures, as may dissuade them from enacting laws which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it to the injury of many others.

And lastly, to give the general reader, intent chiefly on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievements of Science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their permanent wealth, rank and power among the nations of the earth.

The latest statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and usually from official authority at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition, which sells for $12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 8vo pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semimonthly numbers, in covers at 25 cents each, payable on delivery.

☞ To any person sending us five dollars, at one time in advance, we will forward the numbers, by mail, post paid, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable agents this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms extraordinarily favorable. In every manufacturing town, and every village throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Address post paid, D. Appleton & Co. 200, Broadway, New York.

*** To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 insertions, we will forward to order one copy of the whole work, provided the paper containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, New York.

Feb. 12, 1842. 24—

Buffalo Spring.

THE subscribers having made considerable additions to their improvements since last season, are now prepared to accommodate an increased number of visiters.

SHELTON & KENNON.

Buffalo Springs, Mecklenburg co., Va. }
May 3, 1842. }

P. S. For particular information with regard to the Buffalo Spring, see hand bills. S. & K.

May 3. 23—

Groceries! Groceries!

☞ A Fresh Supply. ☜

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of GROCERIES, which have been selected with great care, and will be sold low for cash. Those who wish to procure *good* articles on very reasonable terms, are respectfully requested to give them a call. Their stock is comprised in part of the following:

50 bags Coffee, including Rio, Java, &c.	Saleratus
Best Brown Sugar	Pearl Ashe
Havanna Sugar	Brimstone
Best Loaf and Crushed Sugar	Spanish Brown
Molasses	Miller's Scotch Snuff
Raisins	M'Cahoy's "
Rice	Prussian Blue
Best Green Tea	Venetian Red
" Black "	Nutmegs
Herring	Fig Blue
Salt	Camwood
Bar Iron, assorted	Arquetta
Steel "	Quick Silver
Hoop Iron	Essence Peppermint
Sheet "	" Cinnamon
Shear "	" Lemon
Cut Nails, assorted	Oil Lemon
Mould-boards	Cinnamon Bark
Castings	Opium
Weeding Hoes	Lump Magnesia
Spades and Shovels	Henry's Magnesia
Manure Forks	Box Matches
Polished Trace Chains	Rheubarb Root
Best Chewing Tobacco	Chrome Yellow
Spanish Cigars	Chrome Green
Turpentine Soap	Rotten Stone
Tallow Candles	Lytharge
Sperm "	Castor Oil
Spanish Indigo	Gum Shelac
Madder	Cream Tartar
White Lead, in kegs	Ink Sand
Dry White Lead	Sand Paper
" Red Lead	Ink Powder
Spice	Castil Soap
Black Pepper	Box Mustard
Ground & Race Ginger	Wafers
Cloves	Asafœtida
Mace	Vermillion Red
Camphor	Percussion Caps
Putty	Powder and Shot
Salt Petre	Window Glass
Allum	Spanish Whiting
Epsom Salts	Copal & Black Varnish
Glauber Salts	Fresh Hops
Copperas	Best & Common Glue
Ground Log-Wood	Train Oil
Lamp Black	Lamp Oil
	Aquafortis
	Starch, &c. &c. &c.

Feathers, Beeswax, and Tallow, will be received as cash.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

April 5. 18—

VERY CHEAP!!

AS the subscriber intends to continue the business at the old stand of Parker & Nelson, he would take this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received a large and well selected assortment of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

which he will sell very cheap for cash, or on a credit to punctual dealers. His stock comprises, in part, the following:

Superior wool-dyed Black CLOTHS,
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green, do.
Do. Brown, and Drab, do.
Do. Steel mixed do.
Beaver and Pilot Cloth,
Cloaks and Overcoats,
Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets,
Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys,
Silk, Satin, and Merino, } VESTINGS.
Merino Gloves, Shirts, and Drawers,
Stocks, Cravats, Shirt Collars, Bosoms,
White and Green Mackinaw Blankets,
Whitney & Rose do.
Jackonet and French Muslin,
Figured, striped, and plain Silks,
Black and blue-black do.
French, English and American Prints,
Black, figured, and plain Mousselin de Lanes and Challies,
Black and blue-black Bombazines,
French and English Merinoes,
Silk and Mousselin de Lane Dress Handkerchiefs,
Paglioni, Rob Roy, and Plaid Shawls,
Long Lawn, Hem stitch and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Damask and Bird-eye Diaper,
Bleached and brown Table Covers,
Irish Linen, black and brown Holland,
Worked Collars, Edgings and Insertings,
Florence and Straw Braid, Silk and Cypress Bonnets,
Hoods, Flowers, Bonnet Ribbons, Umbrellas, &c.

ALSO,

Beaver, Fur, Brush and Wool HATS,
Gentlemen's and Boy's Fur, Cloth, and Hair CAPS,
Gentlemen's pegged and sewed Boots and Shoes,
Coarse Brogans,
Ladies' Leather and Morocco Shoes and Slippers,
Do. Gaiter Boots,
Boys and Misses Boots and Shoes,
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Hardware and Cuttlery,
Chocolate, Mace, Cloves,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Black and Green Teas,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
White Lead and other Paints, &c. &c. and all other articles usually brought to this market.

WILLIAM NELSON.

November 23. 01—

Piano Forte & Music STORE, Petersburg, Va.

C. BERG & CO. have received during the present week TEN PIANO FORTES, among which is a six and a half Octave Piano Forte, a very superior one to any ever seen here. They have now on hand a very large stock, and would respectfully request those Ladies and Gentlemen of Hillsborough and Environs who are in want of Pianos, to call and see them and try them; and they will be convinced of their superiority to any other manufacture. We will give a written warranty as to their durability and keeping in tune longer than any other.

They have also on hand a large assortment of MUSIC of the latest publication for Piano and Guitar, Strings of all sorts, best Violins, Flutes, Accordions, all kinds of Brass Instruments for Military Bands, Drums of all sizes, &c. &c.

C. Berg & Co. would respectfully recommend their assortment of Pianos and Music to Principals and Teachers of Schools. Any order shall be faithfully and promptly attended to.

For the convenience of purchasers in North Carolina, Doctor Watson of Oxford, having kindly consented to act as our Agent, has now on hand some of our instruments. We shall shortly establish agencies in other parts of North Carolina, knowing that whenever our Pianos become known they will be preferred to any other.

July 13. 32—

Saddling Business.

THE subscribers, having established themselves in Hillsborough, one door below the Printing Office, would respectfully announce to the public that they have on hand an extensive assortment of all the articles in their line of business, viz:

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales,
Carriage, Gig, and Carryall Harness,
Trunks, (both wood and iron frames.)
Carriage, Sulkey, Drover's, Twig and Wagon Whips,
Collars of all kinds,
Saddle Bags, Travelling Bags, and Buffalo Robes,
A fine and large assortment of Bits, Stirrup Irons, Spurs, &c. &c.

All orders for the manufacture of articles, for repairing &c. done at the shortest notice, and in the best style.

They promise that no exertion on their par shall be spared to give satisfaction to the public; and earnestly request the favour of a trial.

HOOKER & D. PHILLIPS.

January 5. 05—

Goods! New Goods!

WE invite the attention of our friends and customers to our stock of goods, for the Spring and Summer. They are in part as follows:

Blue, black, brown, and invisible green Cloths and Cassimeres,
Lead, brown and drab Merino Cassimeres,
Black Camblet, Gamboons, Georgia Nankeen and Alpaca Cloths,
Satinets, Kentucky Jeanes, Brown Linen and Cotton Drillings,
Satin, Fancy Silk & Marseilles Vestings,
French, English, American and Furniture Prints, London Ginghams,
Mouslin de Laines, Challeys, and Printed Muslins,
Black Bombazines, colored and black Silks, and Mayaune Prints,
Lead color and black figured Laces,
Swiss, Mull, Figured, Striped, and Check Muslins, Jaconet Muslins,
Coloured and white Cambrics,
Plain and figured Bobinets, Bonnets, Ribands, and Edgings,
Ladies' white, colored, and black silk Gloves and Mitts,
Bleached & brown Shirtings & Sheetings,
Gum elastic Braces, fancy Stocks, Scarfs, and black Cravats,
Umbrellas, and Parasols, Irish Linens,
Linen Bosoms and Collars,
Fancy Silk, Gauze Dress Handkerchiefs, and Muslin Collars,
White and black Hose and half Hose,
Ladies' fine Seal skin Slippers and Walking Shoes,
Men's Pumps, Boots and Shoes,
HATS, Plain, Fur, Brush and Beaver,
SADDLERY, Men's best and common Cut-back Trees, Boys' ditto, Columbia and wood Horn Side Trees, Hogskins and Plush, straining and best cotton Webbing, and Skirting Leather, Morocco Skins, Buckles, Bridle Bits, and Stirrup Irons.
White, Red, & Black Leads, White Lead in kegs, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Crome Green and Yellow, Copperas, ground Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Turpentine and fancy Soap, Black and Imperial Teas, Copal Varnish, Gum Guaicum, Gum Myrrh, and Gum Shellack, Coach Varnish, Gunpowder, Salt, Candles, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Molasses, Window Glass, 8 by 10, Putty, Nails, Cotton Yarns, Sole and Upper Leather, Tin Ware of various kinds, and Books, Hardware and Cuttlery, China, Queensware, and Glass, &c. &c. &c.

The subscribers offer their goods on reasonable terms. They were selected with great care, and we feel determined to sell at such prices as will suit the times.

E. MURRAY & Co.

May 24 25—3mp

To the Public.

THE subscriber has in full operation in his mill "Barrett's Garlick and Smutt Machine," which cleans Wheat, without waste, from all filth, and will bring into use the smutt and garlick Wheat, that has heretofore been almost useless.

His Carding Machines are in good order under the superintendence of S. S. Clayton, esq. whose skill in carding wool is well known.

The highest price will be given for Wheat, Flax Seed, and Wool. A supply of Wool Rolls for sale; and also Flour and Oil.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

Enos Mills, May 16. 24—

Disease a Unit.

Symptoms of the BLOOD its only Disease.

HOW simple, yet how wise, how good and beautiful are the laws of nature! Simplicity and truth are stamped on every law of the creation. The mighty worlds which roll in space in every degree of velocity and direction are all governed by

ATTRACTION OF MATTER TO MATTER.

This principle governs the human body. *Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pill* attracts all impurities of the blood to the bowels, which organ expels them from the body. Attraction and disease are both unite. All accidents or infections only affect the body in proportion as they occasion *impurity of the blood.*

The bowels for instance are costive—this most important organ is closed—a consequence is a great accumulation of impurities, which, as they cannot get out by the usual passage, are forced into the blood, occasioning impurity of blood. Thus Fevers, Piles, Rheumatism, Coughs and Colds are all produced. But let Brandreth's Pills be used in such doses as will effectually evacuate the bowels, and health is restored at once.

Hot weather, by occasioning debility, produces impurity of blood; from which arises dysentery, Cholera Morbus, cramps in the bowels, feebleness, pain in the back and hip joints, headache, &c. &c. These unpleasant conditions are speedily removed by a few doses of Brandreth's Pills, which soon restore health by purifying the blood.

Grief, great anxieties of mind much watching, fear, bad food, intemperance, residence near marshy land, tend in a very powerful degree to promote impurity of the blood, which soon shows itself in Erysipelas, consumption, epileptic fits, appoplexy, scurvey, fever and ague, derangement of the stomach and bowels, all which symptoms will soon be removed by purifying the blood with the Brandreth Pills.

Small pox, scarlet fever, putrid fevers, even spotted fever, and fevers of all kinds, are propagated only by those whose blood is in a state of impurity; these maladies are mild or violent according as the blood be charged with impurities previous to the infection being received, and never attack those whose blood is in a state of purity. The Brandreth Pills, by purifying the blood, soon cure these maladies: in fact the Pills go at once to collect all the causes of these complaints, which are brought by their health-restoring powers to the bowels, and so removed out of the body, leaving the blood pure and healthy.

Fractures, bruises, &c. &c. produce impurity of the blood by occasioning a derangement of the general health. If Brandreth Pills are not used so as to prevent an accumulation of humors in these bowels, the humors pass into the blood, and soon find their way to the weak part, i. e. the local injury, and are likely soon to produce inflammation often mortification of the part. Whereas were the Brandreth Pills used daily after any injury had been done to the body, nothing would go to the injured part but what was necessary for its perfect restoration. Often when a bone has been broken and this advice has been followed, it has got well in a quarter the usual time. It would be well for those exposed to dangers to consider this subject, its adoption might save their bodies from mutilations, might save their lives.

Ulcers are produced by impurity of the blood; the part where it breaks out had in days gone by been injured, and therefore its powers of life could not repel the impurity of the blood when it settled upon it. Soon the acidity or [illegible] excoriates the fibres and opens the ulcers. Here we have a drain or outlet opened for the bad humors, for the impurity of the blood to pass out of the body. Salves and all kinds of applications are applied to it, but it don't get well. But let Brandreth's Pills be used, say four or six of them to be taken boldly, the Pills wills open another drain, i. e. the bowels; the bad humors contained in the blood will thus be discharged from the body by their natural outlet, and none will be left to keep up the irritation and burning in the ulcer, and it will get well. In like manner are white swellings, annatural enlargements, liver complaints gravel, salt rheum, diseases of the prostrate gland, cured by abstracting with the BRANDRETH PILLS the impurities from the blood. All persons who do not feel well should use these Pills. No man was ever sick long whose blood was kept pure. No man can be in good health, if his blood be impure.

Attract then the impurities of your blood to your bowels with Brandreth's Pills, and you will be as strong and healthy as the life within you is capable of sustaining.

Agents are appointed in every county in the state, for the sale Dr. Brandreth's Pills. Each agent has an engraved certificate of agency, signed B. Brandreth, M. D.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:

Dennis Heartt, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Humphreys & Gaither, Lexington.
Joseph H. Sitterluff, Midway, Davidson.
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.
J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph.
John R. Brown, Privilege, Do.
G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange.
E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford.
J & R. Sloan, Greensborough.
James Johnson, Wentworth, Do.
Wood & Neal, Madison, Do.
J. W. Burton, & Co., Leaksville, Do.
Owen M'Aleer, Yanceyville, Caswell.
J. R. Callum, Milton, Do.

May 10. 23—12m

Orange County, May Term, 1842.

ORDERED, that, at the next election for members of the General Assembly in Orange county, the Sheriff shall open a poll to ascertain the wish of the people relative to a central division of this county of Orange; that a vote be taken at each election ground, as follows, to wit, that each voter for members of the House of Commons shall endorse on a ticket, to be deposited in a box to be kept for that purpose, "Central Division," or "No Central Division." And that this order be published in the Hillsborough Recorder.

Test, J. TAYLOR, C. C.

June 1. 26—

Job Printing,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

BLANKS for sale at this Office

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty-five per cent. higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.